

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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No. 19,370:

號十七百三千九萬一第

日五十月五年申庚

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30th, 1920.

三拜禮

號廿月六年九國民華中

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TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 8.30 " " 10 " "
8.30 " " 9.00 " " 15 " "
9.00 " " 9.30 p.m. " " 30 " "
9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. " " 15 " "
10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. " " 30 " "
11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. " " 15 " "
11.30 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. " " 10 " "

SUNDAY
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 8.30 " " 10 " "
8.30 " " 9.00 " " 15 " "
9.00 " " 9.30 p.m. " " 30 " "
9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. " " 15 " "
10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. " " 30 " "
11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. " " 15 " "
11.30 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. " " 10 " "

EXTRA CAR—12.00 Midnight.
SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.00 " " 11.00 a.m. " " 10 " "
11.00 " " 12.00 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.30 " " 5.30 p.m. " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 p.m. " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 8.00 p.m. " " 10 " "

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TIME TABLE

On and after THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Slow	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through Express	No. 21 Local	No. 22 Through Express	No. 23 Local	No. 24 Through Express	No. 25 Local	No. 26 Through Express	No. 27 Local	No. 28 Through Express	No. 29 Local	No. 30 Through Express	No. 31 Local	No. 32 Through Express	No. 33 Local	No. 34 Through Express	No. 35 Local	No. 36 Through Express	No. 37 Local	No. 38 Through Express	No. 39 Local	No. 40 Through Express	No. 41 Local	No. 42 Through Express	No. 43 Local	No. 44 Through Express	No. 45 Local	No. 46 Through Express	No. 47 Local	No. 48 Through Express	No. 49 Local	No. 50 Through Express	No. 51 Local	No. 52 Through Express	No. 53 Local	No. 54 Through Express	No. 55 Local	No. 56 Through Express	No. 57 Local	No. 58 Through Express	No. 59 Local	No. 60 Through Express	No. 61 Local	No. 62 Through Express	No. 63 Local	No. 64 Through Express	No. 65 Local	No. 66 Through Express	No. 67 Local	No. 68 Through Express	No. 69 Local	No. 70 Through Express	No. 71 Local	No. 72 Through Express	No. 73 Local	No. 74 Through Express	No. 75 Local	No. 76 Through Express	No. 77 Local	No. 78 Through Express	No. 79 Local	No. 80 Through Express	No. 81 Local	No. 82 Through Express	No. 83 Local	No. 84 Through Express	No. 85 Local	No. 86 Through Express	No. 87 Local	No. 88 Through Express	No. 89 Local	No. 90 Through Express	No. 91 Local	No. 92 Through Express	No. 93 Local	No. 94 Through Express	No. 95 Local	No. 96 Through Express	No. 97 Local	No. 98 Through Express	No. 99 Local	No. 100 Through Express																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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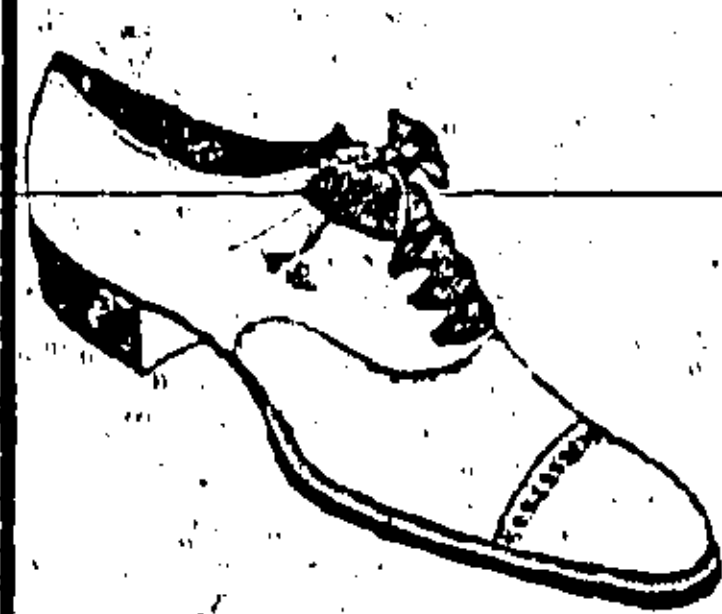
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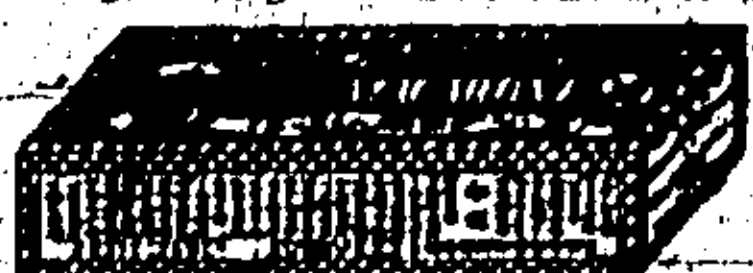
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IRELAND: A LAND OF SILENT WAR.

AN ACCOUNT OF LIFE UNDER THE SINN FEIN TERROR.

The London correspondent of the *Japan Advertiser*, in forwarding the enclosed interview describes it as "an authentic statement, neither exaggerated nor coloured in any way."

"Ireland is then heading for anarchy," I said to an Irishman who had just returned from a more or less secret visit to the country. "Heading," he replied. "Anarchy exists now."

"You cross from this country to Ireland and in 24 hours of your arrival in Dublin the Sinn Fein organisation knows all about you, why you have come, and, if it has any suspicions, watches you during the whole of your visit. The very waiters in your hotel are most of them Sinn Feiners. If they think there is reason to suspect you, they go through your luggage, and if they do not succeed in doing this in your room, it will probably be stolen when you commence your travels. Thus a well-known M.P. was robbed of his bag while getting his ticket for the South of Ireland in the Dublin terminus. They undoubtedly thought he had papers in his bag, but they were mistaken; but they managed to secure about £50 worth of his outfit. You travel by train, and, unless you know your fellow passengers, nobody speaks to you. EXPRESS NO OPINIONS."

"It is fatal to express any opinion whatever of current events in Ireland. If you meet a member of the regular forces travelling alone, he will be in multi; the King's uniform is always a mark for a revolver shot. You time your arrival at your destination to come within the hours of daylight. Your host meets you with a motor car and you perceive he carries several automatic pistols. On the roads you meet but few people. Nobody salutes you, nobody speaks to you. The attitude of every one is unreservedly hostile. You arrive at your destination before the light fails, for, when it does, the police have all withdrawn to their barracks and there is absolutely no protection of any sort for any passer-by. At night every door in the house is shut early, and every window barred. You sleep with an automatic pistol under your pillow, no one thinks of stirring abroad before it is light, and everyone knows that a raid may be carried out at any moment. In the daytime you are warned to be very careful in taking a walk by yourself. You are warned strictly to attend to the business on which you have come. You are warned never to discuss the Irish situation with anyone. And when you have finished your business, you will hardly want telling to clear out of the country as soon as possible."

"NOT ENOUGH POLICE."
"All the classes in Ireland complain bitterly of the absence of protection. There are not enough police, and, frankly, the police are getting tired of the terrible strain to which they are subjected. In Tipperary three police-men—they always go in threes—were cycling to the local Sessions to give evidence in a charge against a man of driving a motor without a permit. Passing a little wood, 20 men opened fire on them. Two were killed outright, but the third, though badly wounded, was able to crawl into the ditch and return the fire, after which the assailants drew off. This was at ten o'clock in the morning. Needless to say, no assailant will ever be found. The country people know who they are well enough, but it is death to yourself to mention anyone's name even allude to him by way of suspicion."

THE CONK SURPRISE.
"Let me tell you the story of the murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork as it throws a strong light upon Sinn Fein methods. There are grades in the Sinn Fein ranks according to whether a man is an extremist or a moderate, or perhaps an ultra-moderate. The Lord Mayor of Cork, who was a Sinn Feiner, well inside the councils of the party, possessed a list, so graded, of the chief Sinn Feiners in the country. He was a moderate man or, at all events, he had a high ideal of his position, and he did not want his year's record tarnished by assassination and bloodshed. Hence, when one crime occurred, he spoke out very freely, and his remarks came to the notice of the authorities in Dublin. They were anxious, naturally, to co-operate with him, and inquiries showed that, although to speak to a policeman in Ireland is sufficient to make a man marked by the Sinn Feiners, the Lord Mayor happened to know one policeman well. His name was Murtagh. A certain number of discussions followed, and it was soon that the Lord Mayor had definitely made up his mind not to associate himself with a policy of assassination. At the same time he did not intend to give away the names of those extremists he knew. The matter was referred to London, and instructions were sent over to Dublin to raid the Lord Mayor's house at night and seize the papers. It will be recollected that some little time ago the Sinn Feiners captured the mails sent to Dublin Castle, and this fact sealed the fate of the Lord Mayor of Cork, for in it was one letter dealing with the whole affair. None, the less, although they knew the letter had been stolen, the British authorities—police and military—arranged to raid the Lord Mayor's house on a given night at two a.m., in search of the documents. At eight o'clock the same night, Murtagh was shot dead in the streets of Cork with eight bullets, and no priest could be obtained to administer the last rites, since they all refused to come."

At 11.30 Sinn Feiners broke into the house and murdered the Lord Mayor, carrying off the papers with them. At about one-thirty, some men rang up the Police Station and informed them that the Mayor had been murdered. When asked to give his name, he said "What has that to do with it?" But at any rate he knew that the police visit was fixed for two a.m., and, with a fine sense of insolence, he clearly thought to warn them that this visit would be purposeless. That is how the Lord Mayor of Cork was killed, and the effort to fasten the crime on to the police is but one of those topsy-turvy incidents in a country where now everything goes by contraries."

AGRARIAN UNREST.

"People in Great Britain seem to think that the unrest in Ireland is mainly, if not entirely, political. It is so in the South and North, where you have not merely practically, but actually, a sort of 'Bolshevism' carried out by secret societies which have terrorised the entire community. In the Centre and West, however, it is agrarian, but the Sinn Feiners are using this movement for political ends just as Parnell used the Land League. This agitation is aimed at everybody, whether Irish or English, possessing more than 50 or 100 acres of land. The steps taken to secure possession are very simple. Notice is served on the landlord, if he farms the land himself, or on his tenants, that on and after a certain day it will be death to each and all of them unless they clear out and agree to sell the land on whatever terms may be offered. This is no idle threat. Captain Shaw Taylor, one of the best known Galway landlords, who refused to sell his land, was warned he would be killed on the fifth day. He was ambushed and shot dead while motoring on the fifth day. In another case, the would-be tenants similarly notified, a landlord who also declined. They invaded his property, parcelled it out, dug a grave for him, took him to it, summoned a priest and a solicitor, and gave him the option of entering into an immediate contract to hand it over to them for nothing, or of being killed forthwith, in which case the rites of the Church would come in handy. He had, of course, to sign away practically all he possessed. Squatting is quite common now in Ireland, since the Sinn Feiners invariably occupy the land they want, and nobody seems inclined to turn them out. Cattle-driving used to be done at night, it is now carried on openly in the daytime, and the police, even if they know about it, are not strong enough to stop it."

ONLY ONE LAW RUNS.
"Only one law now runs in Ireland, from Dublin across to the West and down to the South—that of the New Irish Republic. Its next move will be to refuse the payment of rates and taxes. Every one knows that when there is damage to property in Ireland, claims for compensation can be presented to the local authority to be charged on the local rates. Local authorities are now declining to collect this money for compensation cases of any kind; they have warned the rate collectors that it is death to try to do so, and the public that they will meet with a similar fate if they pay. Thus whole sections of the community are being ruined, for in Ireland the police rent the barracks and do not own them, and hence the losses of all the barracks will receive nothing for the loss of their property. The Republic is indeed collecting its own taxes, and it is well provided with funds, partly collected at home and partly in America. It is well armed, though it does not possess a sufficient quantity of ammunition to embark on civil war. Unfortunately it seems that the British troops at times sell both their rifles and their ammunition, since the prices offered are very high—from £20 to £30. They do not, not out of any sympathy with the Irish cause, but merely because the money, which is understood to be handled by girls, is a sufficient lure. Generally speaking, the Sinn Feiners both fear and hate the soldiers, because 'apparently they think that they are better shots and better trained.'

RECONQUERING IRELAND?

"Everyone in Ireland agrees that the situation may get very much worse before it gets any better—some think indeed that it has got beyond the stage when it will ever get any better in our hands, unless we practically decide to reconquer the greater part of the island, proclaim martial law throughout, send over more troops and train them much better than they are trained now, and then proceed to re-establish law and order with a very firm hand. You can introduce, if you like, your 'Home Rule' Bill at the same time, but what good is any such measure unless law is maintained? If you allowed Ireland to have a Republic to-morrow in the Centre and South, it would be practically Bolshevism, for the Sinn Feiners are Bolshevists without exception, all the younger men, but, curiously enough, by no means all of the poorer classes. They certainly have wonderful organization, their spy system is perfect, they have close working arrangements with America, and undoubtedly are in touch with extreme opinion both in Egypt and in India. But their whole system is Terrorist, and it is now being carried to such extremes that, if law and order were reasserted, the better class people might rally in its support. As it is, no one has a good word to say for England, since it is held that we do the wrong thing or the right thing too late, and that we never seem to have a policy by which we intend to stand."

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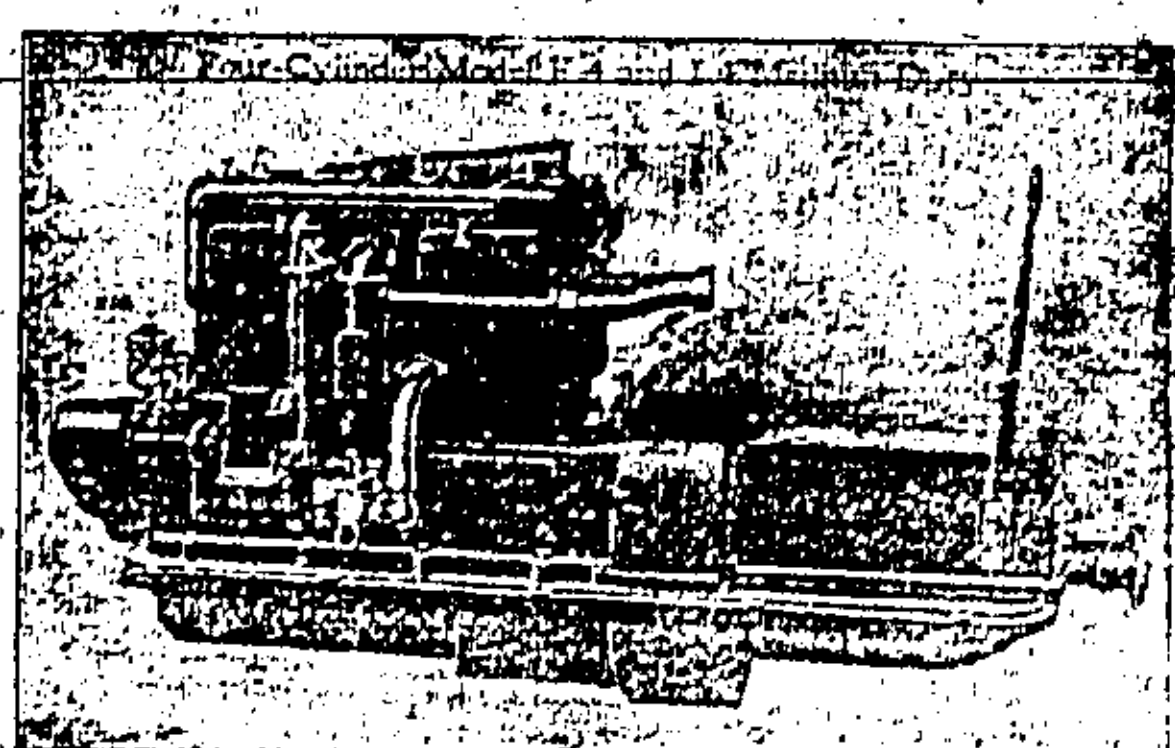
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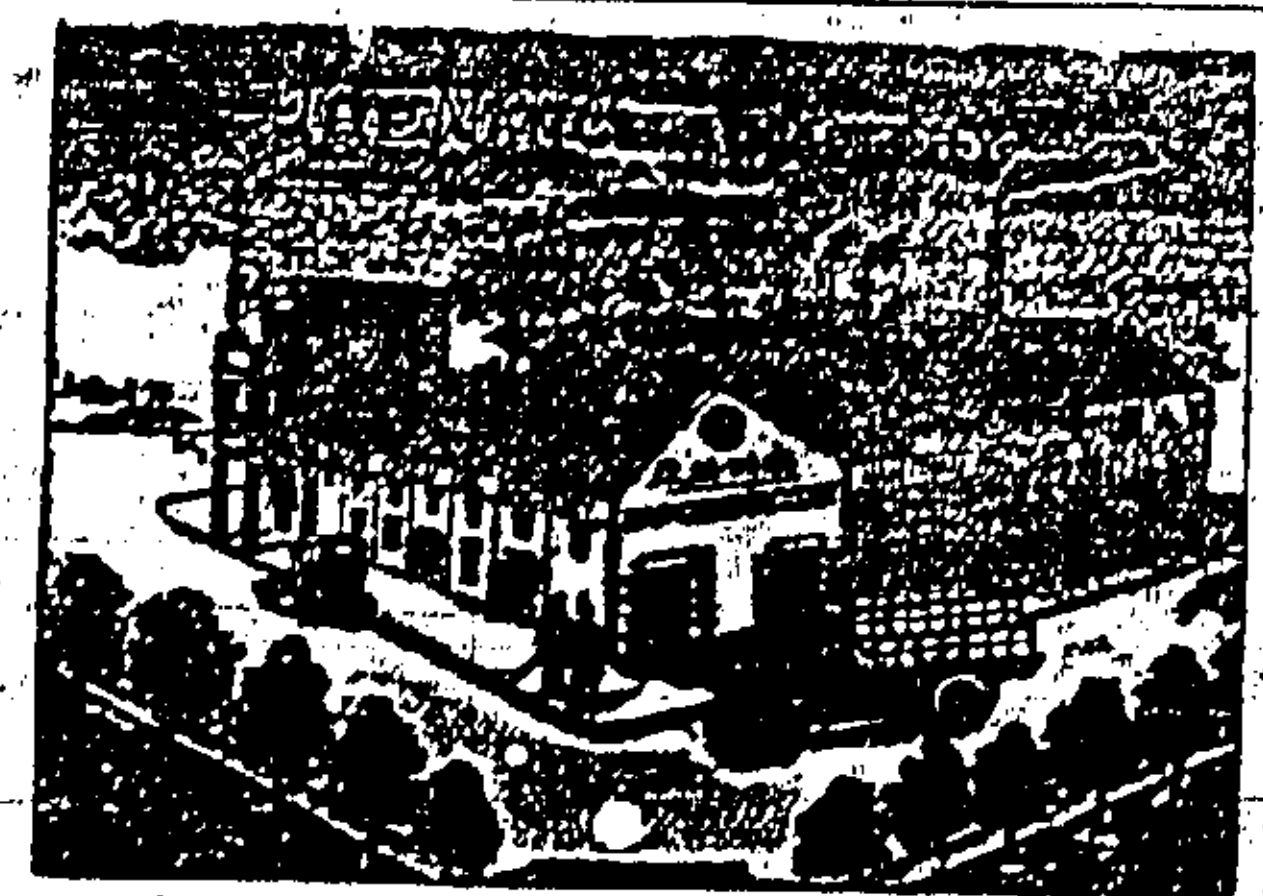
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WOMEN IN HONGKONG.

June 29th.

I have been asked to write a stinging article for the last time, bristling with home truths, and, as my correspondent tersely put it, giving it to them hot and strong. Sorry, it can't be done! This column was not designed for fault-finding; in that the first article I wrote simply overhauled with the milk and honey of approval and goodwill, for then I had to take people and institutions at their own valuation. As time went on I found out the truth, and the deficiencies underlying many of our systems, and, being in a humble way a disciple of Truth, I wrote of things as I found them, and now it is just as well that for a time being, at any rate, my criticisms will cease. People may pretend to respect an independent spirit, but "The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" is an indigestible diet, and after a few courses, people either cut it off the menu, or dilute it to such an extent that it becomes too tasteless for consumption; consequently, the market for the commodity is limited, and judging by the reception of my criticisms, the women of Hongkong would prefer a diet of flattery and sweet nothings.

In my last contribution I promised to find out what had happened at the meeting of the Ministering Children's League, and whether the members were satisfied with the results. It was, of course, unfortunate that the Press was excluded, for such exclusion naturally created a bad impression. The public concluded that the meeting had been controversial and that the old steam-roller methods had been adopted, or that the committee who had banded themselves together for the purpose of collecting and administering public money were afraid of criticism. Those of us who know the women in control realize that their methods and motives are sound and above board, but the public who subscribe to the funds, depend entirely upon the Press for their information and cannot be expected to have confidence in a committee, if it does not invite their confidence by frank publicity. If women object to publicity, they should not associate themselves with public work, nor handle public funds. Any charitable organization must be prepared for the limelight, or it will soon sink into the blackness of obscurity created by suspicion, and thus lose the financial support without which it cannot exist.

A short while ago, a good lady in this town decided to patronize a deserving and needy fund at home, so she started a collection, entirely of her own bat, so to speak! She wrote a few letters to the papers signed by herself, her signature was, of course, supposed to be a guarantee of good faith. She placed subscription lists in various shops, hotels and clubs, and organized a small unadvertised sale of work in a private institution. After months of labour, she sent a few hundred pounds to the charity, and, in due course, received a letter of thanks from the head of the charity in England. It never struck her that her contribution would have run into thousands, instead of hundreds, if she had formed a strong working committee from all sections of the community, whose meetings would be open to the public through the medium of the Press, and that the organizers of charity in England would have benefited by a larger sum and have had a better impression of the generosity of Hongkong people. She was quite satisfied with her little effort, but after all if we want to play games, why not play Bridge or Patience, and leave public work to people who are broad-minded enough to realize that shared work means more than shared honours; it means better results. In spite of the exclusion of the Press, I have obtained an accurate and satisfactory report of last Tuesday's meeting.

The Ministering Children's League, by this report, to have been established on a business-like and promising foundation; therefore, the absence of the reporters is all the more regrettable, seeing that there was a great deal of misunderstanding and rumour to be sifted and dispelled. Quite a number of members attended the meeting, and various disputed matters were brought forward for discussion, and eventually decided by ballot, so that one may presume that the wishes of the majority were carried. The choice of a name came in for considerable discussion, and it was decided to call it The Hongkong Ladies' Guild and Ministering Children's League! An executive committee was elected, consisting of a President, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, also representatives of different districts and several schools. The names of the committee are not at present available for publication as the list is not quite complete, Rowdon

not having chosen its representative. The list will, however, be forwarded to the Press for publication as soon as it is complete. Bye-laws for the control and guidance of the society were discussed and duly proposed and adopted, and the executive committee was empowered to add to these bye-laws from time to time, as occasion demanded. The committee was also empowered to add to its numbers. It was wisely decided to print the bye-laws and present each member with a copy.

Discussion was asked for and every member present invited to give a frank expression of her views and wishes, and everyone appeared to be satisfied.

There seems to be a large field for work and a large need for support, especially for the blind and for local charities. It is hoped that a useful field of work for the juvenile members will be discovered, so that they may take an active part in the work of the League. In this connection, the suggestions of mothers might prove useful and acceptable. The committee will be glad of the co-operation of children at the coming fete. Several schools have promised to help and public support is eagerly desired.

There was not quite as large a crowd as usual at the monthly meeting of the Hongkong Art Club, which was held at Mrs. Aubrey's residence on Monday, but the exhibits were, on the whole, up to the usual standard. Votes for the most popular picture went to Mr. Gourdin for a sunset. To my mind the deep claret colour of the sky and reflections in the sea was rather fantastic and I preferred some of his other exhibits. Mrs. Humphreys gained the largest number of votes for the open subject; her work was delightful—a couple of figures in a minute. There was, on the whole, more individuality and imagination in the handling of the subjects, and though there was, perhaps, less finished work, the tendency to develop originality is all to the good. One is particularly pleased to notice the unabated enthusiasm of the older members and the numbers of new, at each meeting. There is also a distinct indication that people are to be welcomed for talent and to be met on a ground of common interest irrespective of social sets. I shall hardly be credited with the truth when I assert the astounding fact that at these meetings of the Art Club people actually speak to each other without being introduced!

THE EX-KAISER.

A message from The Hague says:—In the second chamber the minister of the interior said the treasury had never spent money on catering, amusements, installation of furniture, or reception of guests for the benefit of the German ex-emperor or Crown Prince, except that for the latter a very modest dwelling was fitted up in Wieringen by the treasury, the expenses of which amounted to 14,000 florins. Government would, he said, continue to follow this course so long as the present circumstances continued.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, June 19th.

DRIFTING.

The ship of state is still drifting. The captain remains on the bridge, but he is not supported by a capable or obedient crew, and though the vessel is by no means unseaworthy the sails are not trimmed to the breeze, and the man at the wheel does not respond to instructions from the bridge, so that the ship is unable to make any real headway. President Hsu Shih-chang is still the head of the State, but the Premier is still on sick leave and declines to resume his post, while the Anfuists are still striving for place and power in the administration of the country. Nevertheless, the situation, bad as it is, is not as bad as many feared that it would be at this time. The Southern Advance in Hunan (which it is now intimated, the Anfuists framed in order to demonstrate the futility of Premier Chin Yun-peng) has not been pushed to the extent of making matters awkward for Peking, a fact which gives a certain measure of support to the insinuation mentioned. But most significant is the arrival in the capital to-day of General Chang Tso-li and the expected coming of General Tso Kun tomorrow. This, together with the presence on the scene of Little Han, shows that there is not likely to be any serious "scrapping" between the two wings of the Peiyang party, corroborates the views of those who held that there was no justification for the panic which prevailed in certain circles in Peking. It is now known that the President is anxious to unite the North and South so that peace and unification can be more easily and readily negotiated and accomplished. The demonstrations by Chang Tso-li, Tso Kun and Li Shun have not been without their effect upon the Anfu party, which is likely to become more reasonable, thus giving rise to the belief that Premier Chin Yun-peng may yet return to his two-fold rôle in the Cabinet. Chang Tso-li controls the Peking-Mukden line, Li Shun the Tientsin-Pinkow line, and Tso Kun, the Peking-Hankow line, and they are thus in a position to dictate to the reactionaries of Peking, though the road to Urgan's still open.

Perhaps the most hopeful feature of the situation is the decision of the Government not to make military action with a view to the recovery of Chinghsia, but to treat Chinghsia as a local disturbance which should not be permitted to interfere with the negotiations relating to the hope of internal peace.

Secrecy is being preserved with regard to the discussions proceeding in Peking among the various high personages here. Nevertheless, this does not destroy the growing feeling of optimism in non-Anfu circles.

The Dragon Boat Festival falls tomorrow and all would appear to be well as it is understood that the Government has obtained the money needed to meet its obligations at this period of settlement. It is interesting to remark that the various pensionnaires who receive their dues to-night, and in the ordinary course the value of the Peking notes or the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications should depreciate a little when they uncure, though this expectation may be delayed somewhat in view of the official regulation prohibiting exchange shops and banks from lowering the notes. Huge speculations in these notes continue, and it is just as well knowing that they are subject to manipulation by experts who shall be nameless although they are well-known.

NEW BELGIAN MINISTER.

The new Belgian Minister, M. Everts, who is not unknown to Peking, presented his credentials to President Hsu on Monday, at the same time handing to the Chief Executive an autograph letter from the King of the Belgians.

NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

His Excellency the American Minister has made an excellent impression already both in Chinese and foreign circles. His own nation has agreed to like him better than they thought, and perhaps no better testimonial could be given than this. One of his first public acts here was the reception of a delegation from the International Anti-Opium Association. Not only did he undertake to advance the cause which it advocates, but he has promised a donation of \$1,000 annually which is by far the biggest contribution to its funds received by the Association.

In this connection it may be added that the Masonic Bodies of Peking have taken action with a view to moving their organisations in the United States to arouse public opinion to the extent to which America contributes to the narcotic drug evil in China.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

HUSBAND ATTEMPTS TO SELL WIFE.

HIS NEW "FANCY" ASSAULTS THE OLD.

Now and again our Magistrates are called upon to act as peace-makers in domestic strife. The tales told in Court often prove amusing and interesting inasmuch as they shed light on the domestic life of the poorer classes of Chinese. One such case was heard at the Magistracy yesterday, when a wife summoned her husband for refusing to support her and for assaulting her. The husband's "fancy" was also summoned for assaulting the wife.

Inspector Lunnigan stated that about two weeks ago the woman reported that she had been assaulted by her husband, who had treated her very badly and had refused to live with her. He referred the case to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs as it was within the latter's jurisdiction. There the woman was told to go back to her husband and live peacefully. Evidently the couple did live peacefully for some time and then a domestic quarrel resulted in the woman again making a complaint that her husband had only assaulted her but had taken another woman to live with him. This woman treated her very casually and assaulted her with a bamboo pole.

The woman said that she had been married for some time and there were no children. She had to work to augment her husband's earnings, as the latter frittered the money away on his pleasures. On June 19th she received ten cents for her work as a coolie and her husband demanded it. When she refused to give it she was severely assaulted by her husband who then tried to get rid of her. He took her to a house in Yau-mat, saying that he was going to sell her. Several men visited the house and inspected her, but nobody offered to buy her. The husband became angry and assaulted her, being assisted by his sweetheart who struck her with a bamboo pole. Her dress was torn and her ear-rings were taken from her. Defendant had failed to support her for six months and she was forced to earn her living.

Defendant said that the woman was being misled by her sweetheart who was no good. His wife and he were very happy during the first few months of marriage as she behaved herself and looked after the home. A coolness then crept up and his wife commenced flirting with coolies, laughing and joking with them and not doing her work. He was very angry and remonstrated with her and she told him to mind his business. She also threw a stone at him. A few days later he gave her ten cents to be changed into coppers. She refused to obey him and when he scolded her she used abusive language. He gave her two slaps and, in return, was kicked by her. He had supported her all the time; in fact she was living with him even at the present moment. His sweetheart did not assault her.

Mr. Hutchison found the man over to keep the peace for six months.

LI SUM-LING.

After ten days' incarceration Li Sum-ling, translator in the Ministry of Finance, at one time connected with the "China Mail" in Hongkong, was released yesterday. I met him this morning and he was not looking too well, though happy to be at liberty again. It is now explained that his arrest was a mistake. Perhaps.

LET US FORGET.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the commencement of the siege of Peking in 1900, but with the exception of the motto on the east wall of the British Legation "Let us forget" there is little trace of that sad time. Of course, the grave stones in the British Cemetery tell their sad tale, but on the whole there is a pleasing tendency not to wound Chinese susceptibilities by indulging in "Let us forget" language.

THE BRITISH LEGATION.

The British Minister and Lady Alston, accompanied by Mr. Somerville and Lady Head, leave for England on June 20th, sailing from Shanghai by the Empress of Russia. Mr. Clive, from the Far Eastern Department of the British Foreign Office, will arrive to-morrow and will act as Charge d'Affaires during the absence of Sir Beilby Alston.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

Curious reports come from the North respecting the Chinese navy. According to certain sources a Chinese gunboat was guilty of firing on the Japanese garrison at Nikolaievsk—and the Japanese authorities had detained three Chinese gunboats in consequence. The story is very unlikely, and lacks confirmation both from Chinese and Japanese official quarters.

EXODUS TO THE SEASIDE.

The exodus to the seaside is in full swing. Most of the wives and families have gone down to Paitung, and the men are enjoying a short period of bachelorhood. So far the summer has been cool.

Vegetables and Cheese Entrees

Just received direct from

ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND.

MIDGET GONDA CHEESE IN L.B. TINS	5 LB.	\$1.75
EDAM CHEESE	5 LB.	4.75
DUTCH CREAM CHEESE	12 OZ.	1.00
RED BEANS	1 LB.	0.70
GREEN RUNNER BEANS	1 LB.	1.10
ENDIVE	1 LB.	0.70
CELESTY	1 LB.	1.40
PEAS MARROWFAT	1 LB.	1.10
BEAN BEANS & BACON	1 LB.	1.50
CAULIFLOWER & SAUSAGE	1 LB.	1.50

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED FROM DOBBIE & MINNES, LTD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

COMPASSES

SOUNDING MACHINES, CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, ANEROIDS, SEXTANTS, TELES, COPIES, TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

ENGINE INDICATORS & SPARES.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

HONGKONG.

(467)

COLUMBIA RECORDS

A2395	VENETIAN MOON	FOX TROT	KENTUCKY SERENADERS
	(BO-LA-BO)		LEWIS JAZZ BAND
A2611	INDIANOLA	ONE STEP	SWEETMAN'S ORIG. JAZZ BAND
	OH! YOU LAI LAI		
A2675	BLAME IT ON THE BLUES	FOX TROT	PRINCE'S BAND
	THERE'S A SPARK OF LOVE	ONE STEP	
A5881	BLAZE AWAY	TWO STEP	
	COLLEGE LIFE		

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,
16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

117

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

THE HOUSE FOR THE BEST SELECTION OF

SUN HELMETS

SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND FINISH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED FOR SHAMEN.
PORTUGUESE CLERK with Office experience. Janiors need not apply.
HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING CO.
 Shammen, June 29th, 1920. [1126]

In the Goods of **JOSEPH R. CHAPMAN** deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of the provisions of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance 1897 the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate is limited to the 29th day of July, 1920.

WILKINSON & GRIST,
 Solicitors for the Administrator.
 Dated 29th June, 1920. [1127]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30TH:

TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SATURDAY, JULY 3RD:

TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JULY 4TH:

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING
TIFFIN AND AFTERNOON. [210]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "LAKE FLDING" VOY 2-HOME.
FROM CALCUTTA, via PENANG and
SINGAPORE.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on July 5th, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 5th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
 An Operator, U.S. Shipping Board.
 Hongkong, June 29th, 1920. [1128]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM K. RE

T. F. RICHARDS

having arrived from the above ports Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.**

General Managers
 Hongkong, June 29th, 1920. [1129]

A. G. DA ROCHA,

IS THE AUCTIONEER.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOUR with instructions from The Concerned

will sell by Public Auction, on **THURSDAY**, July 1st, 1920, at his Sales Room.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND
EFFECTS.

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-chairs, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Tablecloths, Hatstands and a long list of Sundries.

Also

3 Oliver Typewriters (brand new)

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

UNDER Ordinance No. 1 of 1912, **THURSDAY, JULY 1st**, has been proclaimed a **GENERAL HOLIDAY** and the **EXCHANGE BANKS** will be **CLOSED** for **Business** on that day.
 Hongkong, June 29th, 1920. [1114]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

THIS OFFICE will be **Opened** for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon on **THURSDAY, JULY 1st, 1920.**
 Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on that day.
C. W. BECKWITH,
 Superintendent,
 Imports and Exports.
 Hongkong, June 29th, 1920. [1115]

NOTICE.

WE have This Day appointed Messrs. **FRANCIS BEYINGTON, KENNETH SINCLAIR MORRISON** and **SYDNEY BARKER**, Directors of our Company in Hongkong and China.
BRADLEY & COMPANY, LTD.
 Hongkong, June 29th, 1920. [1125]

NOTICE.

WE have This Day **REMOVED** our Office to No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (2nd Floor above the Bank of East Asia, Ltd.).
DE SOUSA & CO.
 Hongkong, June 29th, 1920. [1116]

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Local Share Register will be **CLOSED** from 1st to 3rd July, both days inclusive, to ascertain what Registered Shareholders are entitled to an offer of Shares of the New Issue.
 By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
 Colonial Register.
 Hongkong, June 29th, 1920. [1102]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day **REMOVED** our Business premises to No. 20, STANLEY STREET.
ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
 Hongkong, June 29th, 1920. [1118]

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are

hereby notified that Redemption of the Bonds Drawn at Peking on the 9th June, 1920, will begin on the 30th June, 1920.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the BANK OF CHINA and BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS or any of the branches of the above banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Bonds having as their two terminal numbers any of the following groups, viz. 09, 17, 25, 37, 50, 52, 59, 68, 76, 90, 95, are drawn bonds.

CECIL A. V. BOWEN,
 Officiating Inspector General of Customs *ad interim*.
 Inspectorate General of Customs,
 Peking, June 18th, 1920. [1129]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MANAGER for Export Department with Old Established British firm. Experience in South China Exports Essential. One with knowledge of French given preference. Give references and wages required.

Box No. 1119,
 Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1119]

TO LET.

CORRUGATED IRON GODOWN at Yau Ma Tei.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO. LTD. [1040]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
 Alexandra Buildings.
 66. [1123]

FOR SALE.

NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including Willey Table for crushing and concentrating Ore. Just arrived.

For particulars apply—
CARVALHO & COMPANY,
 Machinery Department. [998]

FOR SALE.

ONE Teak Composite-built **STEAM LAUNCH** in excellent condition. 70 ft. x 13 ft. x 8 ft. (sheathed). Compound surface condensing engine—10" x 20" x 12" stroke. Multitubular boiler 7 diameter x 8 long. W.P. 125 lbs. Speed about 11 Knots. Recently thoroughly overhauled and surveyed.

Apply—
 Box 1103,
 Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1103]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON and after this date advertisements of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under a special heading in the "Hongkong Daily Press" at a charge of

\$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are **PREPAID.**

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Those who prefer their advertisements of this description to be displayed in one inch space, as hitherto, must give instructions accordingly and will be charged at the old rates.

TOILET: Part of Ground Floor of St. George's Building with two large show windows facing Lee Hing Street. Apply—**STEWART, TOMES & CO.** [19]

WANTED To Rent or to Purchase—**HOUSE or FLAT**, Furnished or Unfurnished, on the Peak.—Write to Box O, "Daily Press" Office. [20]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1571 for one silver sharp No. 45 now converted into 5 gold shares in this Society standing in the name of MEXICO, D. W. and Co., of London, has been **LOST**, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the said certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect and a certificate for the 5 gold shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
 General Manager.
 Hongkong, June 10th, 1920. [1050]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DEMODOCUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after June 28th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 3rd, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 15th, or they will not be recognized.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, June 27th, 1920. [1121]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"THESEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 28th June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd July will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th July, or they will not be recognized.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, June 17th, 1920. [1122]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"O H A K S A N G"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.**

General Managers
 Hongkong, June 29th, 1920. [1123]

Delightful & Refreshing for Summer use.

Watson's

Ye Olde English

LAVENDER

WATER

\$1.25 \$2.00 \$3.75

Watson's

EAU DE

COLOGNE

(Cloche d'Argent brand)

A perfume that will satisfy the most

critical—in elegant crystal globe

bottles.

\$1.00 \$1.75 \$3.25

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
 THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX RD., C
 LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 30TH, 1920.

THE TSINGTAO QUESTION.

The Memorandum prepared by the British Chamber of Commerce at Tsingtao on the future status of the territory in North China, of which Germany has been dispossessed is an important contribution to the discussion of the question, and the endorsement by the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China of the general principles which it embodies tends to the document an importance, and weight which cannot be ignored in diplomatic circles. It suggests a way out of the present impasse. The Chinese Government refuses to "negotiate" with Japan on the basis of agreements which it contends were voided when China joined in the war against Germany, and she looks to Japan now simply to implement her promise to restore Tsingtao to China; a promise given when Japan commenced operations for the reduction of the fortress and has repeated many times since. In the very conciliatory statement issued to the Press a fortnight ago by the Foreign Office at Tokyo it was declared that the repeated declarations of the Imperial Japanese Government leave no room for doubt of the singleness of purpose with which Japan seeks a fair and just settlement of the question at the earliest possible date. The difficulty, however, is to discover just what the Japanese Government understands by a "fair and just settlement." Does it bear any resemblance to the settlement adumbrated by the British Chamber of Commerce at Tsingtao? We can discover nothing in the official Japanese declarations that suggests a conclusion of that kind. All the indications point to a desire for a sort of settlement which will satisfy on paper the promise to return the territory to China and nullify it in practice. That is what is feared by the Chinese people, and it explains what the Chinese Government's Note describes as their "indignantly antagonistic attitude" towards the suggested negotiations. During the military occupation of the

territory by the Japanese, the sale and transfer to Japanese of extensive properties has been facilitated, and at the present time the Provincial Assembly is being petitioned on the subject of the extent to which Japanese are alleged to be forcing Chinese farmers to sell to them their ancestral lands. It is asserted that in the last few months seven-tenths of the agricultural lands along Kiaochow Bay have passed into Japanese ownership, and the Chinese agricultural population is stated to be petitioning the Chinese authorities for protection. Economically since the war the Japanese have strongly entrenched themselves in the territory, and one of the main objects of the suggested negotiations would doubtless be to conserve these newly acquired interests. A point is made in the Memorandum that the Commission which it proposes should be set up would have to insist that the fiscal lands should be treated as a source of municipal revenue (as was the case before the advent of the Japanese military administration), and that any further alienation of those lands or any attempt to convert the 10 years leases granted by the Military Ad-

ministration into freeholds should be prevented. Such points as these indicate the difficulties in the way of a return of the territory to China. The ultimate settlement of the Tsingtao question must, it seems to us, be on an international basis, if the great object of an enduring peace is to be achieved. There is too much insistence in the Japanese *communiqué* on "the rights of Japan," while there is absolutely no reference to the rights and interests acquired by other nations trading under Treaty conditions at Tsingtao, and it seems to us the only settlement which can be contemplated is in the words of the British Chamber of Commerce, "a settlement which would preserve intact the sovereign rights of China and at the same time allow every nation to live and trade at Tsingtao on a footing of equality." It is too obvious to require any emphasis that Japan, by unequivocally adopting the policy and programme enunciated in the British Chamber of Commerce Memorandum, and seeking a settlement on these lines, would speedily regain much of the public confidence in China that she has so manifestly lost in recent years.

Fifteen deaths from influenza were reported in the Colony last week.

The Kawasaki Dockyard Co. of Kobe is paying a dividend of 40 per cent.

Yesterday's typhoon warning from Manila reported a depression in the north-eastern part of the China Sea.

A Chinese has been committed to Victoria Gaol, pending orders from the Canton authorities for his extradition on a charge of kidnapping a young girl.

Two estates in mid Java have been sold to a Japanese concern for 2,500,000 guilders to form a planting area for a new Japanese sugar factory to be built in the neighbourhood.

Mr. C. H. Shields, formerly of the Chinese Post Office, Canton, passed through Hongkong yesterday on the *Atsuta Maru* after home leave, on his way to Shanghai.

Miss Doris Phillips, of the Howitt-Phillips Co., and a Mr. Chisholm share the first prize in the Calcutta Sweepstake—about seven lakhs of rupees (about £10,000) between them.

The Chinese are reported to be doing their best to introduce Chinese currency into the zones of the Chinese eastern railway in view of the deplorable depreciation of the Russian roubles.

Ten freighters, totalling 51,810 tons gross, were launched in Japanese shipyards during May, not including ships of less than 1,000 tons gross each; according to returns from the Department of Communications.

A thief, who tried to steal shark fins from a shop in Des Vieux Road, was surprised at his work and took a jump into the street from a first floor verandah. He received injuries to his mouth and knee and was removed to hospital.

Lieut.-Col. Ivor Edwards, C.M.G., director of the Handley-Page Indo-Burma Transport Ltd., forebodes that there will in time be six main aerial routes in India:—(1) Calcutta to Bombay and Rangoon; (2) Calcutta to Karachi; (3) Calcutta to Madras; (4) Calcutta to Madras, and ports on the coast to Colombo; (5) Bombay to Madras; (6) Karachi to Lahore. At present it was only proposed to inaugurate the first two of these lines.

The China Inland Mission, which has now 1,081 European missionaries, has nearly doubled its income during the war. In 1914 it was £22,000, in 1919 it rose to £156,217. It has no endowments and spends its income as it comes in.

A Chinese woman has been removed to hospital in a serious condition, having been assaulted by her husband who kicked, struck her on the head with an iron bar and then threw her out of the house. Infidelity is said to be the cause of the trouble.

On Monday a report was received from the Wo Shing Sugar Refinery in Kennedy Town that a large snake was in the cock-loft. Sergeant O'Connor proceeded to the spot and shot the reptile which was ten feet long, and said to be, by the Chinese, of a most poisonous variety.

H.M.S. *Curlew*, a sister ship of the *Carlisle*, the *Colombo* and the *Centra*, which arrived here on Monday, is the latest addition to the China Squadron. Capt. W. M. James, C.B., who was Deputy Director of the Naval Intelligence Staff in 1917, is in command.

The Military Government at Canton is reported to have ordered that all passengers coming to Canton by the Canton-Kowloon Railway shall be searched. "The Government fears that some harm may be done to the Military Government premises, which are near the railway line."

Twelve cases (ten deaths) of plague, three cases (two deaths) of enteric fever, and one case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony last week. Two cases (two deaths) of plague and three cases (one death) of enteric fever were reported on Saturday and Monday.

The feud between the rattan-workers and the ash-crochets still continues, for a fight occurred on Monday evening which was stopped by the Police. Two combatants, continuing the Ka Shing Theatre and Sanitary Board conflict, had to pay \$10 each at the Magistrate's yesterday.

The British steamer *Chungking* was sold by Messrs. Lamont Bros. by auction, by order of the court, on Monday. The *Chungking* is of 3,360 registered tonnage and was built by Messrs. W. Denny Brothers, Dumbarton. The ship was purchased by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, solicitor, on behalf of a Chinese client, for \$185,000.

In Chinese circles it is expected that Mr. Painlove, who has recently come to Peking on a mission which is declared to have no political significance, will become a technical adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Communications with a salary and allowance equal to those of the late Political Adviser (Dr. Morrison), and the Military Adviser (General Aoki).

Messrs. Pottenger, Chief of the Japanese Red Cross Society, passed through the Colony yesterday on the *Atsuta Maru*, on his way to Japan, from America, France and England where he studied Red Cross work. He was entertained at luncheon at the Hongkong Hotel by the Japanese Consul (Mr. Suzuki) and the leading Japanese merchants of the Colony.

Mr. Walter Makepeace, F.J.I., Managing Editor of the *Singapore Free Press*, is passing through Hongkong en route to Canada to attend the Empire Press Conference, and for a holiday in England. Mr. Makepeace has spent 38 years in the Straits. It is 16 years since he visited Hongkong, and in his first days stay here he has been greatly impressed with the progress and development which has taken place in the Colony. Mr. Makepeace continues his journey by the *Empress of Russia*.

"COLONY" AND "DOMINION." Sir O. Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., has asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether in view of the misunderstanding that prevails both inside and outside Parliament as to the designations Dominion and Colony, he would explain the official meaning attaching to these terms. "Colonel Anson, in a written answer, says:—The term 'Dominion' is used officially as a convenient abbreviation of the complete designation 'self-governing Dominion.' The term 'Colony' is an abbreviation of the official designation 'Colony not possessing responsible Government,' and includes all such Colonies whether or not they possess an elective Legislature, but does not include Protectorates or Protected States. It may be convenient to add that the term 'Crown Colonies' is properly applicable only to those Colonies in which the Crown retains control of legislation."

POSITION AT ADEN. PROTECTORATE IN DANGER. The Times draws attention to the awkward position north of Aden. It says: "It is fairly clear that Imam Sana is aiming at the obliteration of our protectorate. Such a change would make our position at Aden almost intolerable. The Times urges that Government should announce its proposed policy without delay. The Times further states that Imam Sana has invaded the protectorate and is building mountain forts at Thila and has summoned the heads of our protected tribes to render him allegiance. One or two of the leading tribes appear to have entered into negotiations but the Emir of Thila has appealed to the British Government to make good their obligations."

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH AMSTERDAM'S AGENCY.)

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SENATOR REED REJECTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27th.
The Credentials Committee has rejected Senator Reed's claim to serve as a delegate for Missouri to the Democratic Convention.

Senator Reed is a conspicuous opponent of President Wilson's policies.

NO PRESSURE ON DEMOCRATS TO ADOPT IRISH PLANK.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28th.

Representatives of the organization of the Friends of Irish Freedom, which is intended to urge the adoption of a plank in the Democratic platform regarding Ireland, have decided to abandon the idea in view of the activities of Mr. de Valera. The Irish sympathizers' announcement is regarded as aggravating the possibility of a determined fight on the Irish question.

AMERICAN RAILWAY PROBLEM.

LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES REGARD IT AS SERIOUS.

CHICAGO, June 28th.

Heads of fifteen railway labour organizations in conference declared to-day that the railway situation has been most menacing since the war. They doubted whether it would be possible to prevent a complete paralysis of transportation unless the wage controversy were promptly decided.

YELLOW FEVER.

EPIDEMIC IN SALVADOR.

WASHINGTON, June 28th.

An epidemic outbreak of yellow fever is reported from Salvador.

BOXING.

"BATTLING" LEVINSKY WINS.

CLEVELAND (Ohio), June 27th.

"Batling" Levinsky beat Sergeant Smith in a 10-round bout.

CANADIAN FOODSTUFFS FOR RUSSIA.

"BOLSHEVIST AMBASSADOR'S" DEAL.

NEW YORK, June 28th.

M. Martens, the so-called Bolshevik Ambassador, has reported that he has signed a contract for several million dollars' worth of Canadian foodstuffs and machinery for Russia.

It is stated that special bank arrangements have been made in Canada and England for the first shipment of flour.

U. S. ASSISTANT WAR SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, June 28th.

President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Mr. Crowell, the Assistant War Secretary.

EARLIER CABLES.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN DERRY.

LONDON, June 28th.

The situation in Londonderry is easier. A few shots have been fired, mostly in the air. The military is active questioning and searching all pedestrians after dark. The city is gradually becoming normal. The prospects of peace are good.

Viscount French, speaking at Belfast to-day, said the Government would never entertain proposals for the establishment of an Irish Republic or the coercion of Ulster. The Government was determined that the Irish people should enjoy the same privileges and protection as other parts of the United Kingdom, and it would not hesitate to employ the forces at its disposal to attain that end.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 28th.

Cambridge beat Sussex by 161 runs. Gloucestershire beat Essex by an innings and 56 runs.

The Oxford v. Surrey match was drawn. Lancashire beat Derby by an innings and 228 runs.

Nottingham beat Hampshire by six wickets.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

THE FIRST MEETING.

WASHINGTON, June 27th.

The Allies have asked President Wilson to call the first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations. Officials state that the call will not be issued immediately, as the time and place of the meeting have not yet been decided. Some favour Geneva and others Brussels.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE HAGUE, June 28th.

It is officially announced that the Jurists Advisory Committee of the League of Nations has decided to recommend the Hague as the seat of the permanent Court of International Justice. The Committee generally adopted the view that the Court should be open only to cases brought by States, not by individuals, who would have the protection of their Governments.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

ANOTHER STIRRING CONTEST.

LONDON, June 27th.

At Wimbledon, in the fourth round of the Singles Competition, W. T. Tilden (America) beat Lt.-Col. A. A. F. Kingdome (England) by 6-3, 5-7, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3. It was the most sensational singles ever seen on the centre court, owing to the sustained hard hitting of both men. Tilden's hurricane services were returned in most gallant fashion at a tremendous pace. The result was in doubt till the last stroke. Mr. M. J. G. Ritchie and other well-known players declare that such tennis was of a class ahead of that of the Doherty era.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ENTHUSIASM OF SYDNEY WORKMEN.

SYDNEY, June 28th.

The Prince of Wales visit to New South Wales concluded yesterday. A noticeable feature of the tour was the enthusiasm of the workmen, who, on the Prince's departure for Western Australia, shouted "Good-bye, Ted; have a good time." Prior to his departure, the Prince visited Newcastle, where immense crowds greeted the enthusiastic welcome given him throughout his tour. His Royal Highness inspected a number of steel and other works and inspected a 6,000-ton State-built steamer.

FRANCE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

M. BRIAND'S OUTSPOKEN CRITICISM.

PARIS, June 28th.

In the Chamber, the ex-Premier, M. Briand, criticized the weak French policy in the Near East and reproached the Government for not imitating the policy of Britain, which was always, like a fair boxer, prepared to give blows and receive them.

FRENCH FINANCIAL VOTES.

PARIS, June 28th.

The Chamber passed the Budget for foreign affairs and two items in the Ministry of War Budget asking for 500,000,000 francs in connection with the operations in the East, after a speech by M. Millerand, who said that France would pursue a diplomatic rather than a military policy in Asia Minor and Syria.

GERMANY.

NEW DEFENCE MINISTER RESIGNS.

BERLIN, May 28th.

Herr Gesler, the new Minister of Defence, has resigned as a result of the Allied Note regarding the reduction of the German Army.

SOCIALIST AS REICHSTAG PRESIDENT.

BERLIN, May 28th.

The Socialist, Herr Loeb, has been elected President of the Reichstag.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, June 28th.

The report of the Advisory Committee on Civil Aviation says, as regards development of Imperial air routes, that concentration must be made on one route, namely, Egypt to India. It recommends direct State assistance to companies operating on foreign routes limited to a maximum of £250,000 for two years. It does not recommend State assistance for long distance routes within the British Isles.

General Trenchard, dissenting from the payment of assistance, preferring to allot money to design and research.

AMERICA CUP.

RESOLUTE TO OPPOSE SHAMROCK IV.

NEWPORT (Rhode Island), June 27th.

The Cup Defence Committee has chosen the Resolute to defend the America Cup against Shamrock IV. The first race is fixed for July 15th.

THE HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY.

AN ATTRACTIVE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE HUMPHREY BISHOP CO. PRESENTED AN

exceedingly "attractive" programme last night. It only needed the presence of Miss Gola Hardie to make the programme better than either of those previously given. That clever little lady is down with a slight attack of ptomaine poisoning, but it is hoped she will be well enough to appear again to-night. Miss Ida Newton, the charming soprano, was unable to do her single turn owing to a bad throat. She will very probably sing to-night. The items rendered by the Company in place of those which had to be omitted were both cheerful and pleasant to listen to. Mr. Humphrey Bishop's song about "Popeo etepet" and Miss Louise Meadows' item concerning "Dixie" were received with all the applause they deserved. Special mention must be made of the very appealing manner in which Miss Meadows sang "The Rosary." The song admirably suited her rich and clear soprano voice. Miss Jill Hill had several extra numbers, in all of which she acquitted herself well. Mr. Joe Brennan was in great form with his potted version of his own manufacture. In the second half—which proved to be a riot of laughter—was even more funny than in the first. As the "silly boy" working his arms about wind-mill fashion in the most idiotic way, he kept the audience in roars for several minutes. Mr. Robert Roberts, whose singing was missed in the first two programmes, gave of his best in a rattle and almost brought the house down with his song about the "lovely" and with his amusing antics on and off the stage in the second part of the programme. Mr. Harry Aronson and his trio were missed. They should never have been left out, for theirs is one of the really popular features of the Company's entertainment.

A CHAT WITH MR. JOE BRENNAN.

Mr. Joe Brennan, of the Humphrey Bishop Comedy and Operatic Co., who has been the fountain-head of so much laughter at the nightly performances at the Theatre Royal, has nothing of the born showman about him. He is a very modest and unassuming man, who has a conversation with him yesterday, found him a staid, almost grave individual, who appears to take himself somewhat seriously. But this, perhaps, is not surprising, as professional comedians are proverbially serious in private life. Few people here know that Mr. Brennan is not only a comedian, but is also an actor equally good in the serious straight work as he is in comedy. In Hongkong he has scored in a very marked manner in comedy, and his popularity has grown every night. It is a long time since such a screamingly funny "dame" has been seen in Hongkong.

"Tell us something about yourself," said the reporter.

"I have just concluded a season with J. and N. Tait, one of the two big firms in Australia. A pantomime there is quite a different thing from a pantomime in England. In England such an engagement would last perhaps two or three months, but in Australia it would last a year. After playing the large towns in Australia, it tours New Zealand, where there are no less than 25 payable towns."

"The life must have its excitement?"

"Yes, the excitement we have is in travelling. You can picture to yourself a show of about 300 people finishing in Melbourne on Thursday night, boarding a special train, and opening in Sydney on the Saturday night. Think of 300 people, composed of principals, chorus, ballet, children's ballet and their school teacher—it is now compulsory in Australia to carry a school mistress for the children—wardrobe ladies, dressers, mechanics, property men etc., all saying good-bye on the railway station to their friends; children and mothers crying, for sometimes the children are away from home for nine months; the fond admirers of the principals, carrying bouquets, chocolate etc.; the embracing, the kissing, the 'don't forget to write, dearies'; the bustling for boxes and seats; the crying of the chorus girl who has lost her salary packet or had it 'pinched' in the crowd. It is life with a capital L."

"I hear you have played in drama?"

"Yes, I have, but I have no desire to be with Tron. Yes, of course he's dead, so it would be no use my being with him now. What I mean is that I have no desire to play Hamlet, like so many comedians aspire to. You may think I am too commercial, but money is a great help in these days, and there is more money in comedy. I suppose there's been enough of sadness, and the world wants to forget the war and all the horror which it brought. Besides, you have to remember that all of us are the better for a good healthy laugh now and again. Laughter is a great tonic."

"I suppose that most of your comedy stuff is original?"

"The comedians of a pantomime mostly write their own comedy. They sit down, swap ideas and write scenes. It's like their own department. Then, a few weeks before the production, all the different departments meet at long rehearsals and whatever is superfluous is cut out. When you see 'All Baba's' company in the theatre, you see some of the comedy scenes which Barry Lupino, of the famous Lupino family, and I wrote for the last pantomime I was in—Jack and Jill, in which I played the Regent and my wife played the part of Jack."

"Are you keen on any sport?"

"Horse—not, backing them—is my hobby. I ride in amateur races and was pleased to get a ride in Shanghai the other day."

"I suppose your ambition is to make for yourself a big name in England?"

"I am hoping that my comedy stuff, some of which I have been told is original, will help me to do well at home. I am aiming to go to America first, because there the opportunities are greater. Some friends have told me that my 'saw stuff' would be a 'great success' in America. Once someone called me the 'complete idiot,' but that was a joke, for I shall look in perfect idiot on the stage."

"Most harmful is, in my view, the Zionist propaganda. Some Zionist speeches are pitched in quite a different key from those of Sir Alfred Mond and Lord Rothschild. They breathe the spirit of conquest rather than of fellowship. Let me give an illustration from a speech made by Dr. Wise in the Synod Hall of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, as reported in the Press on May 4th. The

(Continued on page 2 of next column)

JERUSALEM TO-DAY.

UNWISE ZIONIST PROPAGANDA.

THE CASE OF THE ARAB.

The Right Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P., has contributed three articles to the Times on the prospects in Palestine after a visit to the country. In the concluding article he writes:

"In November, 1917, the British Government announced a policy in regard to Palestine in the words of the following declaration:—

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

This declaration was very carefully worded after much consideration. It does not mean a Jewish State, unless at some distant future the Jews should outnumber the other elements in the population. Nor does it mean Jewish ascendancy, unless such were to come by superior moral and mental qualities on the part of the Jews. It embodies the recognition of a traditional, sentimental and religious interest on the part of a people long oppressed in a country which is the cradle of their race. It also involves the opening up to modern thought and enterprise of a land which has been so long under Turkish misrule as to have lost the larger part of its population and to have become largely desert.

Palestine is an oppressed and neglected land. Its resources are undeveloped. Much which might have been done has been left undone, possibly because of fear on the part of the Arabs that greater effort would simply have meant greater exactions being laid upon them. For the Arab, agriculturist science has but little meaning, and even his manual operations are primitive. His plough is usually of wood, and it is not an uncommon thing to see the whole varied domestic menagerie pulling it through the soil.

Yet there are, I believe, immense agricultural possibilities in Palestine. Geologically Palestine is a limestone, which is all that is needed to make the soil. The climate on the whole is temperate, but extraordinarily varied, so that the people of many lands could help in the development of the country. A free field in this development is all that is involved in the British Government's declaration. It does not seek to displace the Palestinian, but only to enlist his co-operation in making the most of a land rich in promise and in which there is plenty of room for an infusion of new blood and new ideas.

More of the Palestinian than has already been given him—that is, freedom to move from place to place. I myself saw fine houses on the road to Bethlehem owned and inhabited by Palestinians who had lived in the United States. The Allies ask in return that United States citizens or other lands, especially Jews, from other lands, should have equal access to Palestine.

It is all that is needed to return the Jewish communities in Palestine are assured of equal civil and religious rights.

MODERATION OF BRITISH ZIONISTS.

As to the spirit in which the declaration was received by representative Jews, let me give two instances. At a public meeting held in London two years ago, to give a word of cheer to a Zionist mission of doctors en route to Jerusalem, Sir Alfred Mond said that the Jews were to "return to Palestine not as monopolists, not as victors, but as co-operators."

Lord Rothschild said that "among the purposes in view was the establishment of hospitals on the most approved lines."

I can give personal testimony to the fact that Lord Rothschild has himself contributed to the realization of the latter ideal; there is now a finely equipped Jewish hospital in Jerusalem for all comers, and also an infusion of new blood and new ideas into the only one in the Middle East.

The Jews, even before the issue of the Declaration, had begun the colonization of Palestine. There were, and still are, some 50 agricultural colonies of Jews. And, it is the universal testimony—that these colonies have been laid out with forethought and cultivated with success. The declaration only says that the Jews shall be free to continue what they have so well begun.

What then is the trouble? What is the explanation of Arab opposition? It is twofold—economic and political. Economically it has its pathetic side for, in a sense, it is well founded. The Arab instinctively feels that, as he is subjected to competition with the Jew, he will have but little chance unless he shakes himself free of his antiquated ways. And he does not want to do anything of the kind. He is a man of the East, and he is not a Jew.

But, he must bestir himself if he is to hold his own in the modern world of which he is now to form a part. Palestine will be developed, if not by Jews, then by American and European Gentiles. The only way open to the Arab is to equip himself to do his part.

Politically, I believe that he has been misled and that the Zionists are, in part, responsible. The British Government's declaration has been conveyed to his mind as portending a Jewish State in which he will be subordinate to the Jew. This idea may be fostered for ulterior purposes by persons of his own household. I know that such is alleged by some Zionist leaders. But it is also a fair inference to draw from some of the Zionist activities in Jerusalem and from inflated speeches made by Zionist orators throughout the world. There is a Zionist organization in Jerusalem almost, if not quite as complete as that of the British Administration. It has its staff and its own agents from foreign countries, and it is not as careful as it might be of Arab susceptibilities or of the impartiality of its reports of events in Palestine.

Most harmful is, in my view, the Zionist propaganda. Some Zionist speeches are pitched in quite a different key from those of Sir Alfred Mond and Lord Rothschild. They breathe the spirit of conquest rather than of fellowship. Let me give an illustration from a speech made by Dr. Wise in the Synod Hall of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, as reported in the Press on May 4th. The

(Continued on page 2 of next column)

FAR EASTERN CABLE.

NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT PEKING.

PEKING, June 28th.

The Anfuists have not given up the struggle against Chang Tso-lin. "Little Hsu" will not go to Urga as reported. The resignations of three Anfu members of the Cabinet which Chang Tso-lin suggested as preliminary to Chin Yun-peng's return to the Premiership have not yet been submitted, the reason being that Tuan Chi-jui called on Chang Tso-lin yesterday and pointed out that such resignations were unnecessary if Chin Yun-peng does not resume the Premiership, as the President will be compelled to ask another man to form a Cabinet which will involve the resignation of the existing Cabinet.

M. PAINELEVE.

PEKING, June 28th.

The House of Parliament gave a reception to M. Paineleve on Tuesday.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

RUSSIAN COMMENT ON THE NICOLAVIEVSK MASSACRE.

According to the Asiatic News Agency's correspondent at Harbin, Vladivostok, and other Japanese residents and others in Nicolaviesk, Japan is going to permanently occupy this Russian territory in the Russian maritime provinces of the Far East. Japan is going to establish an administrative council for the administration of Nicolaviesk (or Chien-wan) and the final settlement of the case between Japan and Russia. The Japanese have refused, and are still refusing, to permit any Russian official to make investigations on the spot of the alleged massacre. It is possible that Japan will allow disinterested Europeans or Americans to investigate. With the exception of Japanese reports about the extreme cruelties of the Russian Far Easterners and the alleged participation of a certain Chinese bandit in the Amur river, there is up to the present no reliable information from independent sources. The sensational Japanese reports about the unfortunate Nicolaviesk incident are being commented upon by the majority of the Russian Press, both progressive and conservative, but in the absence of undeniable proofs to support their charges, it has been generally regarded as a deliberate attempt on the part of the Japanese military leaders to work up the Nicolaviesk affair to such an extent as to justify the permanent or at least indefinite occupation of this Russian city. The repatriation of the Czech-Slovaks has been completed, so that the chief reason for the stationing of Japanese troops in Siberia is now non-existent.

ERRORES OF STATEMANSHIP.

That was one aspect. The industrial conditions were just as bad. It was true that we had to start in these countries, as in other countries affected by the ravages of war, with the devastation which war itself produced—poverty, unemployment, both in men and materials, the destruction of fixed capital, the diversion of labour from industrial to non-productive work. But these, which were the inevitable evils and consequences which follow upon a state of war, had been aggravated, and unnecessarily aggravated, by errors both of omission and commission in the statesmanship which took in hand the work of resettlement (cheers).

With the result that they had not merely an arrest in all these countries of production, but they had a gradual and increasing decaying of that which was the first factor in these days of healthy production, a healthy and efficient population.

What is going on at this moment in South-West Russia—not only in Poland but beyond the borders of Poland, in South-West Russia—is a scandal and reproach upon the statesmanship of Europe. (Cheers.) Poland is one of the new States that has been brought into existence, or its old autonomous existence has been revived, and much sympathy is felt that Poland has suffered grievously. It is a poor country, and for the moment its currency is, I believe, more depreciated, low exchange rates are, than almost any other country in Europe. Its prime necessity, its elementary lesson which its statesmen and politicians and men of light and leading ought to teach their fellow citizens is to hasten and develop its resources.

What is Poland doing? Poland has got an army of something like 600,000 men—it may be more, for all I know, who are now engaged far beyond her boundaries assigned in parts to the new Poland, in the pursuit of the old historic frontier of 1772, which, whatever might have been the case in 1772, now includes something like 5 per cent. of Poles and 95 per cent. of Russians and peoples of other nationalities.

What is Poland doing there? (hear, hear)—and how has she got there, and how has she, this impoverished country of depreciated currency, been able to acquire and produce for her use the munitions with which this army is equipped? (A voice: "Ask Bonar Law" and "Hear, hear.") It has taken a long time to find out. (Cheers.)

UNDERMINING THE LEAGUE'S POWER.

When this Polish adventure began, did any member of the League, did Great Britain, did France, put into operation that Article which contemplated precisely such a contingency as this, and which we were credulous enough to believe would in the future prevent the possibility of their responsible military adventures on their part of any State, great or small? (Amplify course conceived better, calculated than that which has been pursued by the Supreme Council of the Great Powers to discredit the sincerity of the Covenant and undermine the authority of the League? Get rid of the Supreme Council, substitute for it the League of Nations, reinforced by the admission of neutral Powers and our late enemies, and by Russia. (Cheers.) And then at last you will have an authority that can speak and act without being suspected of passion or interested motives, that can act for the world as large as the name and in the interests of civilization and of humanity.

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What is Poland doing? Poland has got an army of something like 600,000 men—it may be more, for all I know, who are now engaged far beyond her boundaries assigned in parts to the new Poland, in the pursuit of the old historic frontier of 1772, which, whatever might have been the case in 1772, now includes something like 5 per cent. of Poles and 95 per cent. of Russians and peoples of other nationalities.

What is Poland doing there? (hear

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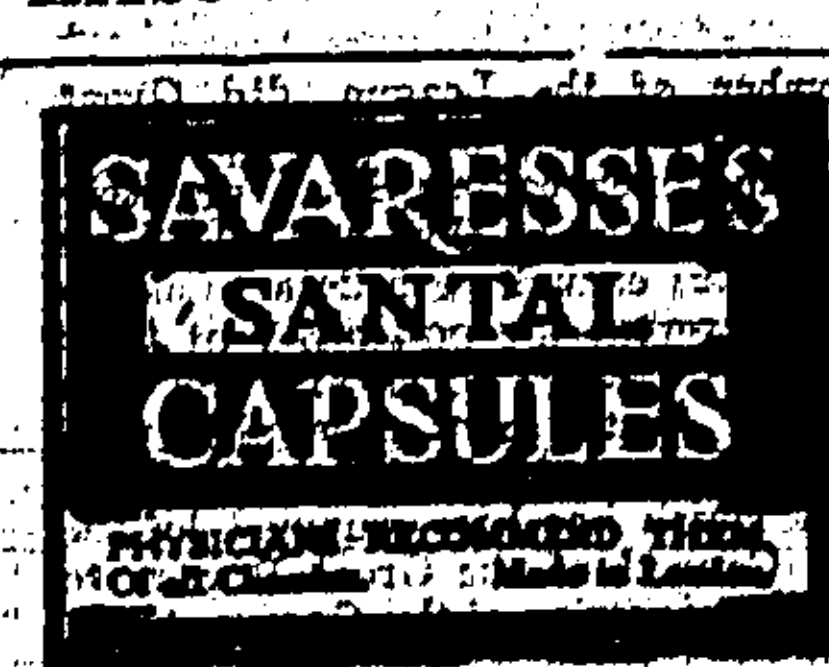
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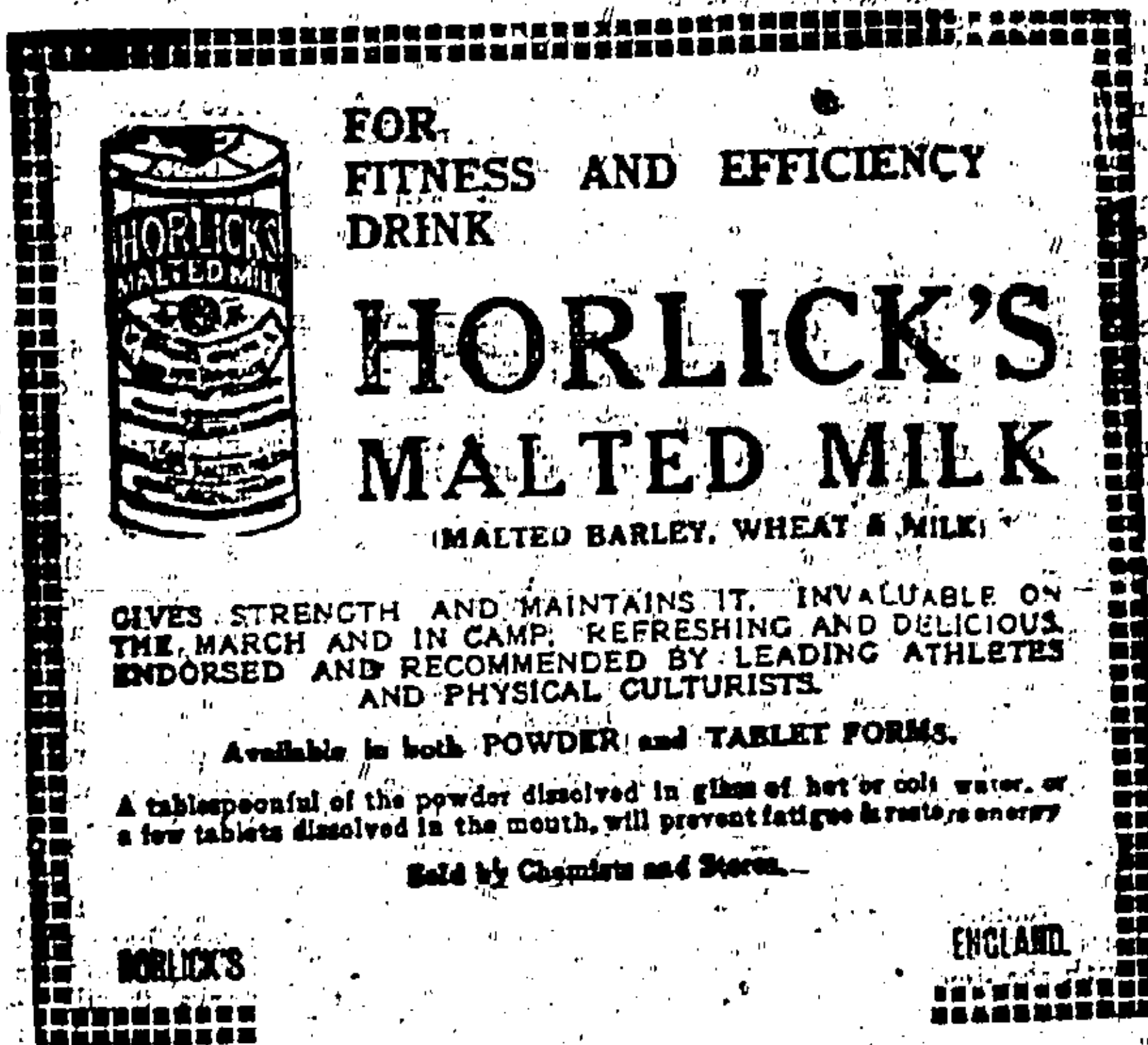


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BACK IN ENGLAND.

MR. GARVIN GLAD TO BE BACK IN THE BEST HOME IN EUROPE.

Mr. J. L. Garvin has been abroad, and in the Observer he gives some very excellent and encouraging reasons why he is glad to be back in expensive England once more. He still finds it the best home in the world.

One writes again after a few weeks abroad and conversations with various people of mark, who between them know Europe and the East from end to end. On the resumption of these notes one reflection brings home and foreign politics to a focus. If it was always good to come back to one's own country, no matter how pleasant the holiday, it never was in our time so good as now.

Not for two generations has England by contrast with nearly all the Continent shown a more obvious picture of strength, order, progress, and management. Spared invasion, incomparably endowed for its size with the old natural advantages, full of common sense, and with an enhanced degree of relative efficiency evident on every side, this island is making a miracle of recovery by comparison with every other civilised land in Europe.

Whatever our drawbacks, trials, dangers, they are nothing to what may be seen and felt elsewhere. Europe is only just beginning to face taxation with every problem aggravated by postponement. Italy agitated and anxious, but as enchanting in some ways over, and as humanly attractive, is still a victor on nations.

A few days ago the pound sterling exchanged abroad for 68 francs, and for no less than 102 lire—nearly three and four times the pre-war value. There has been a fall since, and the political traveller is glad of it, for the sake of our neighbours, even when he gets less than he did, but the phenomenal purchasing power of English money abroad is the mirror of our relative settlement and prosperity. If our Government is not perfect, it is at least more successful than any other. It is quite impossible for Britons who stay at home to realise how much we have to be thankful for, and how little cause we have for grumbling and fears.

THE BEDROCK OF OUR POWER.

On the eve of the Budget there is a moral in this. The resolute courage to tax ourselves hard in emergency and to place more and more of the burden on the shoulders best able to bear it by breadth of wealth is more easily said than done. It was the bedrock of the power and soundness of this country. Everyone picks at his share of the bill; everyone stumps up as called; and this because everyone knows that everyone is the better for it in the long run by the increased energy and welfare of the whole community. It is the old Exchequer story of Pitt's time. They said they would not and they could not pay; but they could pay and they did.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain keeps up eminently in these matters the high and straight traditions of his predecessors. To grapple with the floating debt and to establish a great sinking fund for the vast liabilities which are the price of a victory beyond our dreams, he has to ask for more and much more from all citizens above a certain level of income and possession. No ledgermania or fancy finance will do it. Nothing will do it but the plain call to begin paying off—definitely what we owe and to bring our expenses within our means. He will not appeal in vain to the old examples and the old salutary sequel. If he would dwell quite freely on the contrast between British practice and foreign in the last few years he could make an overwhelming case.

BRITAIN MORE PROSPEROUS THAN EVER.

That there will be some months hence a Supplementary Budget bearing on war-worship may be taken for granted. Mr. Austen Chamberlain's personal position is very strong. He has brought young and keen blood into the Treasury during the last eighteen months, and no Minister is now served by an abler staff. He has refused to be rattled or hustled, and by now he knows where the money is and by what steady means it can be made available with the least disturbance of creative activity and public confidence. He can tell us with absolute certainty if he chooses that if the community only continues to pull together as well as it is doing at the present moment, Britain in five years from now will be more prosperous than ever.

"This is what banking circles in New York are beginning to recognise with the double compliment of respect and surprise. The remarkable Trade Returns of the other day emphasise the same lesson. Already we are probably paying one more for the whole huge mass of our indispensable imports by the value of our exports, and by our services as ocean-carriers, transhippers, bankers, and agents. Well before the end of the year, our external trade taken altogether should leave us an increasing margin to the good, and that will do more than anything else towards righting even the American Exchange."

AN IMPRESSION FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

"A distinguished visitor, just returned from Constantinople, describes the Turkish people whom he has known for years and likes well—as infatuated once more with arrogance and complacency," says the Observer. "A year ago they would have taken any terms submissively. Now they believe that they won the war after all, and that the increasing dimensions and weakness of the Allies will enable the Ottomans in a few years to get back all that used to be theirs and more too."

"They were not in the least impressed in Constantinople by the recent disciplinary demonstration when the city was re-occupied by the Allied contingents. They rely on Mustafa Kemal's army far away in the interior of Anatolia. This in spite of the religious anathema launched against Mustafa Kemal on the nominal behalf of the Sultan and Khalif. Between Turks and Greeks since the occupation of Smyrna there is furious hatred. Between Moslems and Christians the Armenian prospect is desperate, and without the assistance of America, of Russia, or both, no sure plan of salvation can be devised."

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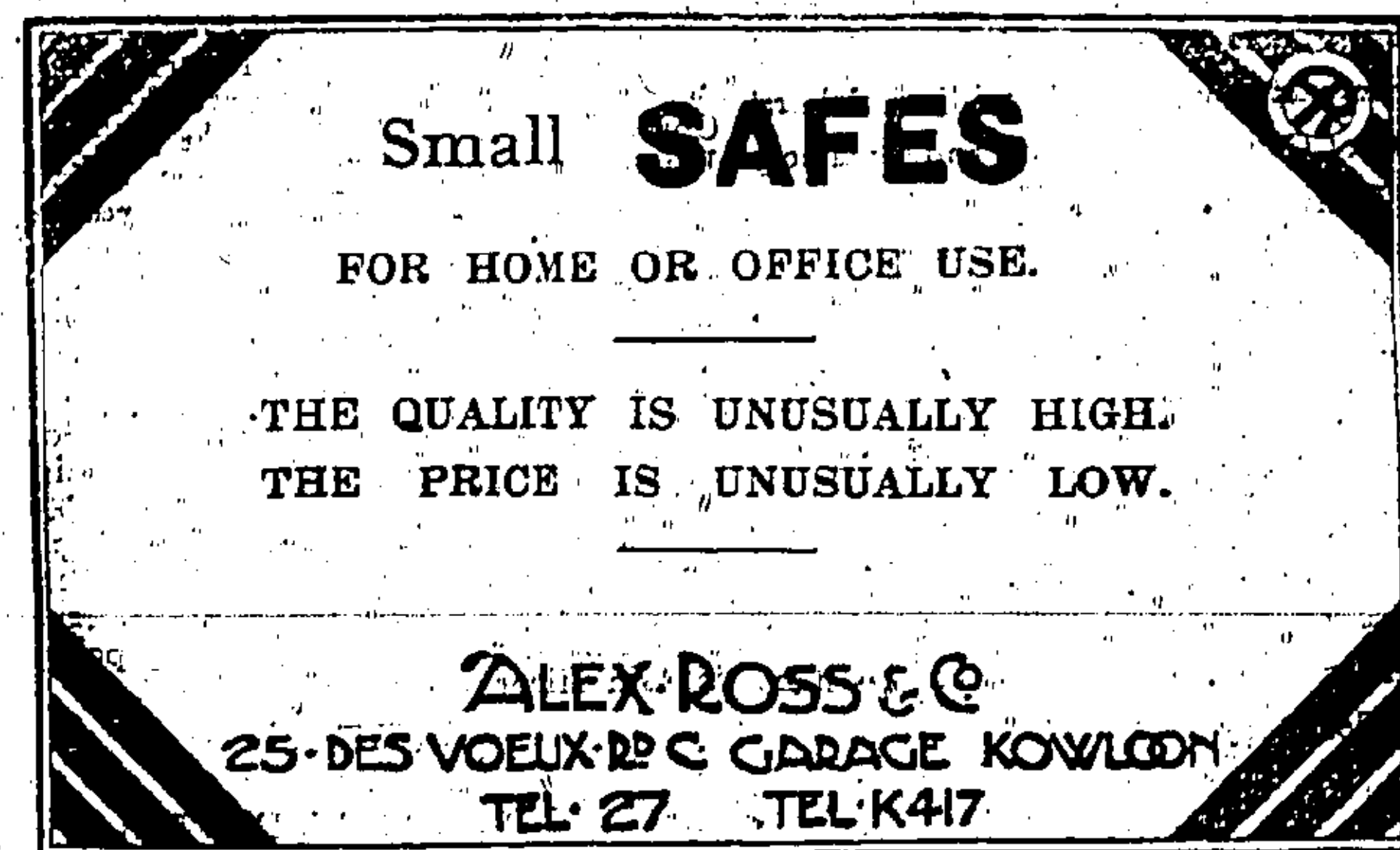
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

June 29th.
Malacca Maru, Japanese str., 3,373 tons, Capt. Tsubashita, from Moji, with a general cargo. N.Y.K.
Eokusan Maru, Japanese str., 1,167 tons, Capt. Tagiya, from Moji, with a cargo of coal. M.B.K.
Shimo Maru, Japanese str., 1,296 tons, Capt. Matsuzaki, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal. O.S.K.
Yungtsing Maru, Chinese str., 101 tons, Capt. Brown, from Haiphong, with a general cargo. Yuen Chong Lee.
 June 29th.
Atsuta Maru, Japanese str., 4,060 tons, Capt. Sokini, from London, which port she left on May 23rd, with a general cargo. N.Y.K.
Choyang Maru, British str., 1,234 tons, Capt. Walker, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.
Fooking Maru, British str., 1,897 tons, Capt. Mitchell, from Moji and Kobe, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.
Hachiro Maru, Japanese str., 1,170 tons, Capt. Tanigawa, from Chingwantao, with a cargo of coal. Dodwell & Co.
Kanjo Maru, Japanese str., 941 tons, Capt. Mura, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal. Y.Y.T.
Kuang Tshu, Chinese str., 1,335 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. C.M.C.
Persia Maru, Japanese str., 2,670 tons, Capt. Watanabe, from San Francisco, with a general cargo. T.K.K.
Sakura Maru, Japanese str., 1,006 tons, Capt. Harada, from Canton, with a general cargo. O.S.K.
Togo Maru, Japanese str., 1,401 tons, Capt. Kawakami, from Moji, with a cargo of coal. Y.K.K.
Yuching Maru, Japanese str., 783 tons, Capt. Yoshida, from Canton, in ballast. Dodwell & Co.
Yuhai Maru, Japanese str., 2,001 tons, Capt. Takeguchi, from Ching Wan Tao, with a cargo of coal. Dodwell & Co.

CLEARANCES

June 29th.
Chicoma, for London.
Choy Sang, for Canton.
Ching Shing, for Canton.
Haitong, for Fuchow.
Kwai Sang, for Calcutta.
Kwang Wang, for Shanghai.
Kwang Sang, for Shanghai.
Lake Farmingdale, for Calcutta.
Madras Maru, for Sydney.
Malacca Maru, for Calcutta.
Rokusan Maru, for Keelung.
Skin Chun, for Canton.
Taiwan Maru, for Keelung.
Tajima Maru, for Seattle.
Tak Sang, for Haiphong.
Wah Hin, for Bombay.
Yaching Maru, for Ching Wan Tao.
Yungtsing Maru, for Swatow.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Atta Maru (Hamburg line), from Rotterdam, due July 5th.
Alcinous, due July 3rd.
Bellerophon, due July 18th.
China, left San Francisco for Hongkong, June 22nd.
Kaga Maru (European line), from London, due July 29th.
Kaga Maru, from Valparaiso, other South American ports and San Francisco, due June 29th.
Korea Maru, from San Francisco, due July 5th.
Methven, from Vancouver, due July 8th.
Muroran Maru, from Calcutta, due July 10th.
Nagano Maru, from Calcutta, due June 30th.
Nagano Maru, from Calcutta, due July 1st.
Nagato Maru, from Liverpool, due August 8th.
Ningchow, due July 18th.
Persia Maru, from San Francisco, due June 29th.
Shidzuka Maru (European line), from London, due July 13th.
Stegerwald, due July 25th.
Swazi, from Rotterdam, expected about July 25th.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS

Per s.s. **Persia Maru** on June 29th:—
 Mr. S. Allen, Mr. F. W. Bender, Mr. O. E. Bertin, Mrs. A. Bertin, Mr. J. Birnie, Mr. G. N. Cox, Mrs. M. Chion, Mrs. E. Hay, Mr. L. Haslam, Mrs. M. Haslam, Mr. G. L. Rode, Mr. F. T. Servino, Major J. Vanderhyl, and Mr. C. J. Zemel.

DEPARTURES

Per s.s. **Karmala**, on June 29th:—
 Mr. H. Shirley, Mr. E. J. J. Randall, Mr. De Voies, Mr. E. Strober, Mr. Tilbury, Mr. Harris, Mr. J. T. Worsley, Com. and Maundale, Mr. J. L. Sample, Com. and Mrs. House, The Misses House, Mr. M. B. Costello, Mr. and Mrs. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. Pond, Miss Evans, Mrs. Beer, Miss Beer, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. W. Brooke, Mr. Milnes, Mr. and Mrs. Eliot, Mrs. Everts, Miss Webster, Miss Everts, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Major Cerdono, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Johnson, The Misses Trendwell, Mr. Leo Warner, Mr. Heald, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Bowack, Baron Van Verschuer, Jonkheer Van Ufford, Mr. Matiers, Mr. Abbot, Rev. J. J. Rosier, Mr. B. R. Owen, Mr. Carr, Mr. Ulderson, Mr. H. O. Whitney, Mr. B. Kendall, Mr. C. S. N. Chinnery, Mr. F. J. Goutley, Mr. E. S. M. Jefferys, Mr. and Mrs. Attridge, Mrs. Pilkington, Mrs. Polkington, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dickson, Mr. Heron, Mr. and Mrs. Li Sink Yu, Sgt. Rabeno, Mr. Antunes, Mr. and Mrs. Forsey, Mrs. Ovenden, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Frendley, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Upton, Mr. O'Mahoney, Quarter Master-Sergeant, Ovenden, Miss D. Ling, Mr. S. M. Boorin, Mr. Hoshiba, Mr. Kojima, Mr. Fujiwara, Mr. DeJager, and Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Taylor.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The P. & O. s.s. **Enghien** left Singapore on the morning of June 25th, with the outward mail, and is due here at daylight on July 4th.
 The s.s. **Methven** reached Moji on June 24th, left the next day and is due at Shanghai to-morrow morning.
 The R.M.S. **Empress of Japan** left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on June 23rd, and is due here on or about July 15th.

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STEAMERS	FROM HONGKONG	TO VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia	July 4	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 18
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Dec. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 8
Empress of Russia	Dec. 16	Jan. 3

+ Omit Kobe.
 Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here will cover all such reservations.

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S.S. "INNSBRUCK" on or about 4th August.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.
 Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO

S.S. "PILSNA" on or about 12th August.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" on or about 16th September.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.
 (SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN

S.S. "BANRI MARU" sailing on or about 15th July.

For JAVA

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 13th July.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(NANYO YUSEN KAISHA)

Steamship Service Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA

In conjunction with the
INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 AND AFAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
 Agents.
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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

ALSO

S.S. "WEST CALERA" Middle of July, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "LAKE FARMINGDALE" Tuesday, June 29th, for Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.
 For further information apply to—
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
 Hotel Mansions,
 Cable Address "BOCANO."
 Telephone 141.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TAJIMA MARU (calling Manila & Keelung) ... Wednesday, 30th June, at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Sunday, 4th July, at 11 a.m.

TOYOHASHI MARU (calling Manila & Keelung) ... Sunday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila & Keelung) ... Monday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 13th July, at Noon.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 23rd July, at Noon.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

FOR HAVANA AND NEW YORK
via Panama Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BRERA, DELAGON BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT-ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.LONDON & HAMBURG ... "KATHLAMBA" ... 20th July.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to RUSA & CO., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 1st July, Noon.
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 3rd July, 4 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"IORANG"	On 6th July, 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 6th July, 11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 8th July, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 28.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHONG"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 5th July, at 3 P.M.
"HAILOONG"	... Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 6th July, at 3 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 9th July, at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.,

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DEUCALION"	... via Suez	7th July.
"CITY OF OMAN"	... via Suez	27th July.
"PARKING"	... via Suez	6th Aug.
"NINGCHOW"	... via Suez	6th Sept.

* calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Captain's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA

APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA.

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th July.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	8,400	17th July.	Straita Colombo & Bombay
"LAHORE" (Cargo only)	5,300	28th July.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	10th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"MADRAS"	7,000	4th July.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	20th July.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	20th Aug.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st July Noon.	Moji & Kobe direct.
"LAHORE" (Cargo only)	5,300	3rd July.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DILWARA"	8,400	8th July.	Shanghai Only.
"KALYAN"	9,000	13th July.	Shanghai & Japan.
"JEYPORE" (Cargo only)	5,200	14th July.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Mailing not more than 25 lbs. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected, of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

END-COTT	(Sailing at Shanghai and Kobe)	About July 10th.
"WHE" "D"	...	About July 15th.
"ELOR" "D"	...	About July 25th.
"ELKTON"	...	About Aug. 10th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"ABERCON"	(Sailing at Shanghai and Kobe)	About July 4th.
"PAWLET"	...	About July 28th.

Through Bills of Lading issued in Great Britain and Colonies.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478

Fifth Floor, HONG KONG.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
10,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
Aug. 19th, July 22nd, 28th Aug.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. KITTRE, Prince's Buildings, 100, House Street.
Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1844. Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agents 3161.T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"PERSEA MARU"	9,000	July 6th.
"KOREA MARU"	30,000	July 14th.
"HIBERIA MARU"	30,000	Aug. 10th (from Yokohama).
"TENYO MARU"	22,000	Aug. 11th.
"SHINTO MARU"	22,000	Sept. 6th.

† Omitting call at Shanghai.

• Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Thence by TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"KITO MARU"	17,000	July 15th.
"ANYO MARU"	18,500	Sept. 9th.
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	Nov. 9th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DES DESTIN	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"AMATONE" 10,000 "ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 "PAUL LECAT" 20,000 "ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000	On or about 17th July. On or about 3rd Aug. On or about 15th Aug. On or about 4th Sept.

MARSEILLES via
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
DJIBOUTI, SUZ, PORT SAID.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSHER,

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMALAYA MARU" (Call Marseilles)	Sunday, 11th July.
"ALPS MARU"	Tuesday, 7th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU"	Sunday, 8th Aug.
"CHICAGO MARU"	Tuesday, 14th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU"	about Sunday, 18th July.
"SIAM MARU"	Beginning of Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU"	Friday, 2nd July.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KOSOKU MARU"	Tuesday, 27th July.
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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARIZONA MARU"	Sunday, 11th July.
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NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU"	Saturday, 3rd July.
"ALTAI MARU"	Wednesday, 14th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"JAN MARU"	Sunday, 11th July.
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KEHLUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMARUSA MARU"	Sunday, 4th July.
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TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"KORU MARU"	Thursday, 1st July.
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For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Overseas About Sailing About

S.S. WEST MONTEP	July 25th.	S.S. WEST MONTEP	July 25th.
S.S. WEST HIKI	Aug. 2nd.	S.S. WEST HIKI	Aug. 2nd.
S.S. VINTA	Sept. 2nd.	S.S. VINTA	Sept. 2nd.
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7th.	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10th.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment on route.

Shipside connection with the Baltimore, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office: Los Angeles, Calif. Hongkong Office: Prince Building, Charter St.

Branch Office: Kobe, Shanghai. Manila, Singapore. CHAS. E. RICHARDSON
General Agent for South China.

